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BY AUTHORITITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Continued from last week.)

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That no envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, commissioner, secretary of legation, dragoman interpreter, consul, or commercial agent, who shall, after the thirtieth day of June next, be appointed to any of the countries or places here-in named, be entitled to compensation until he shall have reached his post and entered upon his

official duties.
SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the cempensation of every envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, commissioner, secretary of legation, dragoman, interpreter, consul, and commercial agent, who shall, after the thirtieth day of June next, be appointed to any of the countries or places herein named, shall cease on the day that his successor shall enter upon

the duties of his office.
SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That no envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentia-ry, commissioner, secretary of legation, drago-man interpreter, consul, or commercial agent, shall absent himself from the country to which he is accredited, or from his consular district, for a longer period than ten days without having previously obtained leave from the President of the United States, and that during his absence for any period longer than that time, either with or without leave, his salary shall not be allowed him.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the President shall appoint no other than citizens of the United States, who are residents thereof, or who shall be abroad in the employment of the Government at the time of their employment as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipoten-tiary, commissioners, secretaries of legation, dragomans, interpreters, consuls, or commercial agents, nor shall other than citizens of the United States be employed either as vice-consuls or consular agents, or clerks in the offices of either and have access to the archives therein deposit-

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentia-ry, and consuls, shall be required to locate their legations and consulates in the places in which

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That as shall be notified of his appointment, he shall ex-ecute a bond with two sureties, in a sum of not less

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted. That evedollars, for the faithful discharge of every duty relating to his office; which bond shall be satsign, and transmit by the most expeditious con-teen hundred and forty.

veyance, a bond like the aforesaid, which shall

SEC. 21. And be it further enacted, That the

account to the government at the expiration of every three months, and hold the proceeds subiect to its drafts:

For receiving and delivering ships' papers, half a cent on every ton, registered measurement shipped at the consulate or commercial agency, in the port in which they are located, one dollar; which shall be paid by the master of the

For every other certificate, except passports -the signing and verification of which shall be

free-two dollers.
SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That in capitols where a legation of the United States is

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the commission shall in future be charged by consuls and commercial agents for receiving or dissuls and commercial agents for receiving or dissultance and commercial agents for receiving or dissultance agents for a supplication and dissultance agents for receiving or dissultance agents for receiving or dissultance ag masters of vessels in foreign countries, or for moneys advanced to such as may be found in dis-tress, seeking relief from the consulate or com-

such discharge, and on a private examination of such mariner by the consul or commercial agent, separate and apart from all officers of the vessel Szc. 23. And be it further enacted, That as the consul or commercial agent shall be satisfied that it is for the interest and welfare of such mariner to be so discharged; nor shall any consul or commercial agent discharge any mariner as aforesaid without requiring the full amount of three months' wages, as provided by the above named act, unless under such circumstances as will, in his judgment, secure the United States from all liability to expense on account of such mariner: Provided, That in the cases of stranded vessels, or vessels condemed as unht for service, no payment of extra wages shall be required; and where any mariner, after his discharge shall have incurred expense at the port of disfrom all liability to expense on account of such mariner: Provided, That in the cases of stranded vessels, or vessels condemed as unit for service, no payment of extra wages shall be required and where any mariner, after his diccharge shall have incurred expense at the port of discharge before shipping again, such expense shall be paid out of the two months' wages hall be paid out of the two months' wages hall be paid out of the two months' wages hall be paid out of the two months' wages hall be paid out of the two months' wages him for a moment and said, "I guess his name is watch."

SEC. 24. And be it further enacted, That the closing word on the fourth fitinger, with the closing word and is entitled to all the credit of the show, and is entitled to all the credit of the show, and is entitled to all the credit of the show, and is entitled to all the credit of the show, and is entitled to all the credit of the show, and is entitled to all the credit of the show, and is entitled fell.

But a nice to presente such additional regulations for the keeping of the consular books and records, and is entitled fell.

But a nice to present wages shall be feather than you, and the fourth fitted to all the credit of the show, and is entitled fell.

But a nice to present wages shall be feather than you, and sent the fell than a feather than you, and the fourth fitted to all the credit of the throw mariner.

But to provided, That the fell than a feather than you, and the feather than

discharged by them, respectively, specifying their names and the names of the vessels from which they were discharged, and the payments, if any, afterwards made on account of each, and shall make official returns of said lists half-yearly to the Treasury Deportment.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That every consul and commercial agent of the United States shall make an official entry of every discharge which they may grant, respectively, on the list of the crew and shipping articles of the vessel from which such discharge shall be made specifying the payment, if any, which has been required in each case; and if they shall have remitted the payment of the two months' wages to which the mariner is entitled, they shall also certify on said shipping list and articles that they have allowed the remission, upon the joint application of the master and mariner therefor, after a separate examination of the mariner, after a due investigation of all the circumstances and after being satisfied that the discharge so allowed, without said payment, is for the interest and welfare of the mariner, and if they shall and after being satisfied that the discharge so allowed, without said payment, is for the interest and welfare of the mariner; and if they shall have remitted the payment of the one months' wages to which the United States is entitled, they shall certify that they have allowed the remission, after a due investigation of all the circumstances, and after being satisfied that they are such as will in their judgment, secure the United States from all liability to expense on account of such mariner; and a copy of all such entries and certificates shall be annually transmitted to the Treasury Department by the proper officers of the customs in the several ports of the United Sfates.

er officers of the customs in the several ports of the United Sfates.

SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That if any consul or commercial agent of the United States, upon discharging a mariner without requiring the payment of the one months' wages, to which the United States is entitled, shall neglect to certify in the manner required in such case by the preceding section of this act, he shall be accountable to the Treasury Department for the sum so remitted. And in any acment for the sum so remitted. And in any action brought by a mariner to recover the extra wages to which he is entitled under the act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and three, the defence that the payment of such wa-ges was duly remitted shall not be sustained without the production of the certificate in such case, required by this act, or, when its non-production is accounted for, by the production of a certified copy thereof; and the truth of the facts certified to, and the propriety of the remission, shall be still open to investigation.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That if,

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That if, upon the application of any mariner, it shall appear to the consul or commercial agent that he is entitled to his discharge under any act of Congress, or according to the general principles of the maritime law as recognized in the United States, he shall discharge such mariner, and shall require of the master the payment of three months' wages, as provided in the act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and three, and shall not remit the same, or any part thereof, except in the cases mentioned in the proviso of the ninth clause of the first section of the act of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty, to the following effect: "If the consul or other commercial agent shall be satisfied the they are established, in as central a position as can be conveniently procured, and keep them open daily from ten o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon; Sundays, other lolidays and anniversaries excepted. the master, and without any design on his part to violate the articles of shipment, then he may as soon as a consul or commercial agent | if he deems it just, discharge the mariner with

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That evethan one thousand nor more than ten thousand ry consul and commercial agent, for any neglect dollars, for the faithful discharge of every duty relating to his office; which bond shall be satisfactory to the United States district attorney
for the district in which the appointed consul
resides, and be transmitted to the Secretary of
State for his approval. If the approval is not interest, sections of this act, shall also be lia-Stete for his approval. If the consul is not in the United States at the time he is commissionner provided by the eighteenth clause of the ed, as soon as he is apprised of the fact he shall first section of the act of July twentieth, eigh-

afterwards be undersigned by two sureties who are permanent residents of the United States, and approved by the State Department. Where so amended that if any American citizen dying there is a U S. legation in a country to which abroad shall, by will or any other writing, leave a consul shall be appointed, applications shall special directions for the management and settle-be made through it to the government for an exa consul shall be appointed, applications and the made through it to the government for an extended and the made through it to the government for an extended it where the made direct to the proper depart. Where he may die, it shall be the duty of the country permit, SEC, 12. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of consuls and commercial agents to charge the following fees for performing the services specified for which will or any other writing, have appointed any other person than the consul to take charge of ing the services specified, for which, under the penalty of being removed from office, they shall and settle his affairs, in that case it shall be the duty of the consul, when, and so often as re-quired by the so-appointed agent or trustee of the deceased, to give his official aid in whatever way may be necessary to facilitate the opera-tions of such trustee or agent, and, where the of the vessel for which the service is performed.

For every seaman who may be discharged or erty of the deceased from any interference of the local authorities of the country in which he may have died; and to this end it shall also be the duty of the consul to place his official seal on all or any portions of the property of the deceased as may be required by the said agent or trustee, and to break and remove the same seal when re; quired by the agent or trustee, and not otherwis he, the said consul or commercial agent, receiv-ing therefor two dollars for each seal, which capitols where a legation of the United States is established, consuls and commercial agents shall only be permitted to grant and verify presports in the absence of the United States diplomatic commissions as are allowed by existing laws on settlement of estates of American citizens by

following record-books shall be provided for and kept in each consulate and commercial agency: A letter-book, into which shall be copied, in the mercial agency; nor shall any consul or commercial agent be directly or indirectly interested in any profits derived from clothing, boarding, the entry of protests, and in which all other offior sending home such seamen.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That no consul or commercial agent of the United States shall discharge any mariner, being a citizen of the United States, in a foreign port, without requiring the payment of the two months' wages to which said mariner is entitled under the provisions of the act of February twenty-eight, and the amount of fees received, the number of vessels, and in which all other om-cial consular acts likewise shall be recorded; and at seaports, a book wherein shall be recorded; and at seaports, and at seaports, a book wherein shall be recorded; and at seaports, a book wherein shall be recorded; and at seaports, and at seaports eighteen hundred and three, unless, upon due investigation into the circumstances unler which the master and mariner have jointly applied for what portion of them are protected; and, as

LEAVENWORTH, K. T. JULY 7, 1855.

SEC, 26. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, authorizing attaches to any of our legations, or the payment to ministers and consuls of the United States of outfits or infits, or salaries for clerk-hire and office-rent, he and the save here are better to the save the save here.

be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 27. And be it further enacted, The provisions of this act to take effect from and after the thirtieth of June next; any law or laws of the United States to the contrary notwithstand-

Approved March 1, 1855.

Chap. CLXX.—An Act to appropriate
Money to remove the Obstructions in the
Savannah River, below the City of Savannah, in the State of Georgia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money not heretofore appropriated, to remove the obstructions in the Savannah River, below the City of Sa-

Approved March 3, 1855.

CHAP. CLXXI.—An Act making Appropriations for Fortifications and other Works of Defence, and for Repairs of Barracks and Quarters, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, for the construction, preservation, and repairs, of certain fortifications, barracks, and quarters, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

For Fort Montgomery, at outlet of Lake Champlain, New York, fifteen thousand

For Fort Knox, at narrows of Penobscot River, Maine, sixty thousand dollars; For preservation of the site of Fort Warren, at the narrows of Boston harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars;

For Fort Schuyler, entrance to Long Island Sound, New York, twenty-five thou-For Fort Richmond, at the narrows, New

York harbor, seveniy-five thousand dollars;

For Fort Monroe, entrance to Hampton Roads, Virginia, twenty thousand dollars; For Fort Sumpter, Charleston harbor, S. Carolina, eighty thousand dollars;

For Fort Clinch, entrance to Cumberland Sound, Florida, twenty-five thousand dol-

For Fort Barrancas, Pensacola harbor, Florida, thirty thousand dollars;

For Fort McRee, and preservation of its site, Florida, twenty-five thousand dollars; of the Declaration sleeps beneath the tomb For Fort Gaines, Dauphin Island, Ala-

bama, fifty thousand dollars;
For Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; For Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, Florida, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; For forts on the Western frontiar of Tex-

as, fifty thousand dollars; For fortifications at Fort Point, entrance to San Francisco Bay, California, three

hundred thousand dollars; For fortifications at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, Calfornia, two hundred housand dollars; For repairs at Fort Niagara, New York,

six thousand dollars; For construction and repairs of quarters and barracks at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars;

For construction of an additional magazine for batteries Hudson and Morton. Staten Island, New York, five thousand

dollars; For repairs of Fort Madison, Annapolis harbor, Maryland, ten thousand six hundred

dollars; For repairs of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, five thousand dol-

For repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah River, Georgia, twenty thousand dollars; For repairs of Fort Macomb, Chef Menteur Pass, Louisiana, nine thousand five

hundred dollars; For the extension of battery at Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, ten thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort St. Philip, Mississippi River, Louisiana, thirty-five thousand dollars;

For contingent expenses of the fortifications not herein mentioned, the preservation of sites, the protection of titles, and repairs of sudden damages to forts, twenty thousand dollars.

Approved March 3, 1855.

A story is related in the Charleston Courier of a Shanghai hen who left her setting nest for a litter of kittens near it. The

From the Penesylvanian.

Glorious Old Virginia. Doubly has she earned the title of the "Mother of Heroes, Patriots and Statesmen." While her generous and devoted Democrocy survives, Treason may shake her bloody hand over the rest of the Union, has long been festering in its organization. and Jefferson, and shrivels into nothing- that can possibly be saved? ness before the remembrance of their austire patriotism. The Democracy of an-archy starves before the holy altar of civil and religious liberty, reared in Virginia for man's loftiest rights, and guarded by the ever waving swords of Justice and Rea-

son. Back to the murkey den of its in-ception, the foul Spirit of Prejudice has been driven by Virginia's manly sons, and pect of a prowling antagonist, and too gen-erous to forsake the foster brethren of her household, uninvited to her table by the Monster now staggers to its destruction. The peurile boast that the conquest of Virginia, the whole South would yield to the the foul aspersion upon Virginia's heroic

While examining the returns from our pre-eminent midland Sister, the band of music which the would-be Know Nothing Organ in our vicinity has kept in motion for en hour or two, suddenly ceased its joyous notes, and was silent for the renot read that Mount Vernon holds the they never learned that Patrick Henry's voice had penetrated into every tenement in Virginia, and rendered loval to the constitution all her Democratic son's ? Ayesneak away to your coverts at the voice of ret, for ghosts and rats and mice to inhabit. Virginia's chivalrous children, ye spotted The thousand dollars which even careful lepers, for that voice carries a dagger to men generally expend, in building "a house your prospects; but a humanizing sound to live in," merely to conform to fashion to agonizing liberty. Immortal Virginia or an architectural whim, costs the poor their lives, in the days of their greatest purity, than you in your political creed. this noble Union, whether it comes from your wants, the evil is but just commenced. the mad fanaticism of Abolitionism, or the lawless violence of a misguided mob? large and numerous carpets, and curtains To Virginia, her Sisters can appeal with and sofas, and other adornings. But that safety, because Justice, Honor, Valor, and is not all, nor the worst of it. The house Magnanimity, are the jewels which adorn and the furniture must be taken offher coronet. Her position is indeed to be swept and dusted daily, and scrubbed and envied-but it is such envy as the good of scoured Spring and Fall, when house Virginia has stricken the Monster of Know Nothingism to the earth, and it is now farther South emulate her virtuous bearing, and aid in resigning the carcase of the beast to the grave of its putridity. Virginia is safe against every effort of the unholy combination. Look at the returns under our telegraphic head, and then thank heaven that Virtue still lives in our

WHY THE WEDDING-RING IS PLACED ON THE FOURTH FINGER .- We have remaked on the vulgar error of a vein going from the fourth finger of the left hand to the heart. It is said by Swinburn, and others, that therefore it became the wedding finger. The priesthood kept up this idea by still keeping it as the wedding-finger, but it was got at through the use of the Trinity; for in ancient ritual of English marriages, the ring was placed by the husband, on the left hand, with the words "In the name of the Father,," he then removed it to the forefinger, saying, "In the name of the Son," then to the middle finger, adding, "And of the Holy Ghost," finally he left it, as now,

gance.

" A little house well filled." only to fall paralysed, when it is waved in the art of living. They flatter themselves threatening gesture over a soil which has that they know how to make the most, and the inmates, in the morning bringing never been polluted by the gore from her the best, of their condition and means .recking fingers. All hail to the noble bosom against which the treacherous blows of a skulking foemen rebound with violence to the assailant. Our appeal to her has not been fruitless. Always first New England men, aye, New England is full of books and pictures and a thousand in the recking fingers. All hail to the noble times sneers at our "cute calculations for and velvet. If when your house is built, furnished, you have money to spare for articles of mere taste and luxury, the world is full of books and pictures and a thousand in the recking fingers. All hail to the noble times sneers at our "cute calculations for and velvet. If when your house is built, furnished, you have money to spare for articles of mere taste and luxury, the world is full of books and pictures and a thousand in the recking fingers. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and sixty-one thousand the list of States, she now towers above them in all her pride of place. Too intelligent to be lured from their love of consum of one hundred and sixty-one thousand stitutional freedom, her gallant Democratical Plants and the England men, aye, New England is full of books and pictures and a thousand other things, which will afford to a refined in the world. We intend to speak to that telligent to be lured from their love of consum of one hundred and sixty-one thousand stitutional freedom, her gallant Democratical Plants and the same in the list of States, she now towers above them in all her pride of place. Too intends to speak to that class of our farmers, who are owners of stitutional freedom, her gallant Democratical Plants and College and Co the farms they till, and who are ambitious mahogany.

to live in as good as other people; not to

On the whole, we think the ambition cy have stayed the desolating tread of to live in as good as other people; not to Know Nothingism, and it is now doomed the poor and destitute, but to the substan-Know Nothingism, and it is now doomed the poor and destitute, but to the substanto perish of the innate corruption which tial, solid citizen farmer. 'The farmer exin large houses, elegantly furnished, is leavannah, in the State of Georgia, placed there during the revolutionary war, for the common defence.

Ever true to her high calling as the just re-echoed on every side. Do we not work umpire between her sister States, faction loses its vigor when it approaches the soil their whole time to labor—do we not conwhich holds the remains of Washington stantly study economy and save every cent

> Perhaps you do all this our friend and brother. Almost every man works too hard, in New England, and has too little leisure, and a great many men are too con- where ladies dress so richly as in California, tinually preaching economy, and making families uncomfortable by complaining that their expenses are too great and that they cannot afford to eat, drink and wear what is proper and decent, when the fault is enreeling under the strokes of freeman, too tirely their own. Let us name some of brave to be frightened at the hideous as- the particulars, in which not only farmers but most others who have homes of their own, live extravagantly; that is to say, live beyond their means-live in a style Fathers of our Constitution, that soulless that rather detracts from than promotes the a dress three yards in circumference was comfort of the family.

Our houses are too large and too costly. We have usually one or two rooms that degrading embrace of Know Nothingism, are merely for show; a parlor, perhaps has only paralysed the tongue that uttered two with folding doors between that are only open for company, that are too nice For Fort Delaware, Delaware River, Delaware, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; Delaware, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; Delaware hundred and fifty thousand dollars; Delaware hundred the night. What silenced its bunches of catnip and penny-royal, and premature melody? Did the more patriotic sound from Rockingham and Shenan-per story was probably put on because you down to be the story was probably put on because you wanted a house as large as your neighbor's. The upper story was probably put on because you down the voice of their value of these dry large the story was probably put on because you wanted a house as large as your neighbor's. Now, a house, should in some measure, fit face of the fair proprietress of these dry large the story was probably put on because you wanted a house as large as your neighbor's. instruments? Or did Roland's horn, as a family, as a suit of clothes should fit an goods was intense; we walked faster, got be-Roads, Virginia, fifty-five thousand dollars. its echoes reverberated through the gorges individual. Although it is not perhaps al- fore her, dropped our walking-stick, For Fort Calhoun, entrance to Hampton of the Alleghanies, and floated in warlike ways safe to count your children before stooped to pick it up, and as we gained our accents over the vallies of our State, they are born, and therefore the capacity frighten the "foul birds of night" from of your house, must often be by estimatheir croaking chorus? While we are tion yet everywhere, are houses going up, penning this article the members of the with a perfect understanding that a consid-Secret Order are fleeing to their Lodge erable part of the room is to be useless, Rooms to seek consolation from each other's either kept for an annual party, or to refolly. Degraded miscreants,-had they main unfinished. If we who plan and build such houses, would reflect upon it ashes of Washington, and that the author fairly, we should see that no rational man would entertain for us any more respect, of Monticello? Blinded by their ignor- for living in a house which we do not fill, ance, and debased by their prejudices, had than for wearing a suit of clothes made for a person of twice our size.

Let us have " a little house well filled." with no spare room except a chamber for our friends, and no lumber room or a garor an architectural whim, costs the poor the Vestal Virgins were not purer in wife and children many a lecture upon penny economy which might otherwise have been saved. And when you have Who dare now say, that Treason can sever built or purchased a house too large for Your large and numerous rooms require every clime and creed alone can feel .- cleaning time comes round. You must either pay for help to do all this, or perhaps what is more common, allow addiwrithing in its agonies. Let our Sisters tional burdens to fall on your wife, who has already a ceaseless round of cares.

> boards; and besides, they require much try, and it is not only unnecessary, but met a wagoner, and accosted him thus:
> absolutely in bad taste, to furnish our "Good norning, Mr Wagoner, I wa houses like fashionable saloons, in the city. It indicates no refined taste, only that we "Well, says," said the wagoner, "how do have, or have had, money, it our tooms are filled with tapestry and marble and black walnut. Rosewood, the furniture can't guess what my tog, s name ish." "Call him up until I look at him," rejoint the He knows the fashions better than you,

A Short Letter on Extrava- madam, in which it is your province to excel. Let the furniture say, as plain as things can speak, this house is for the comfort of those who live inside of it and not for mere cellars and strangers .- This carpet is New England people pride themselves not too good for the children to roll on, this on their sober good sense, especially as to arm chair will not be spoiled by being occupied, and the bright sunlight may visit health and cheerfulness, without fear that

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travagant!' we seem to hear echoed and ding us daily into embarrassments and dis-

DRESS IN CALIFORNIA .- A San Francisco editor tells this story about the prevailing taste for finery among the California ladies: There is, perhaps, no place in the world and the every day costume of a lady in San Francisco is quite equal to a special "get up" for a promenade in that wonderful thoroughfare, the Broadway of the Gotham-

ites. The good old-fashioned ten-cent calicoes that our grandmothers used to wear, which were made upon economical principles, and not to run to waist, are here scarcely ever seen; but, "though lost to sight are. to memory dear." In those good old days considered sufficiently ample'-but now it takes more material to dress a lady than to envelope a respectable mummy. We have not passed anything in our streets, time out of mind, but silk and satin; how rich and pleasant it sounds as it rustles past-so luxfor children to play in, too large to be urious and refined! Yesterday, as we were warmed readily in winter, in short like a plodding in sober reflection towards our dandy, too nice for anything useful. And sanctum, a lady came out of a store and then often there is a part of the house un- moved gracefully on in front of us-her figfinished, a large attic which might accom- ure was elegant; a rich China silk swept modate a small family, occupied now by a the pavement and cigar-stumps; a splendid few old boxes and white beans, and a few Canton crape shawl enveloped her shoulupright position, the face met ours. Shade of departed romance! It was our washerwoman, Sally, a respectable " cullard pusson" of the fust water.

> FIT FOR A LAWYER An old lady walked into a lawyer's office lately, when the following conversation took place-

Squire, I called to see if you would like to take this boy, and make a lawyer of him. 'The boy appears rather young, madam. How old is he

'Seven years, sir.' 'He is too young, decidedly too young-Have you no older boys."

'Oh, yes sir, I have several; but we have oncluded to make farmers of the others. I told my man I thought this little fellow would make a first rate lawyer, and so I called to see if you would take him.'

'No madam; he is too young yet to commence the study of the profession. But why do you think this boy so much better calculated for a lawyer than your other sons.'-What are his peculiar qualifications.

'Why, do you see, sir, he is just seven years old to day. When he was only flive, he would lie like all nature, when he got to be six, he was sassy and inpudent as any critter could be; and now he will steal everything he can lay his hands on. Now if he's not fit for a lawyer, I would like to know what else he will have to learn.'

Pretty well educated, I should think.'

A SPECULATOR CURED .- Once on a time a country Dutchman early one morning went to town, where by chance he over And then, again, we are extravagant in heard some traders telling each other, how our household furniture. The ladies must much money they had made that morcome in for a share of our lecture on this ning by speculations; one of them had topic. The furniture of a house is mainly made \$100, \$200, \$500, &c. Hans' bump for use and comfort. Carpets, and sofas of acquisitiveness was so excited that he, and chairs and tables are chiefly designed without any reflection, forthwith concluded to promote warmth and quiet, and physical to leave his business, which was labor, and enjoyment in some way. A carpeted floor try his hand at speculation, and on his rcs warmer in winter, and the children turn home made his intentions known to his make less disturbance on it than bare faithful vrow. Early next morning be gathered his wallet containing his funds, aless labor to keep them in nice order. Let mounting to five dollars, and off he goes comfort then be regarded, principally in post hast and half bent, to look up a specuselecting furniture: We live in the coun- lation. He had not proceeded far when he

"Good morning, Mr Wagoner. I wants to speculate a leetle dish morning wid veu." wagoner. Dutchman: "H-er-e Va-tch